

50. Существовала ли "утерянная видеозапись полета Юрия Гагарина в космос"? Или что это было?

6-8 minutes

Just before Cosmonautics Day, sensational messages began to appear on many news sites: "A video of Yuri Gagarin's flight into space, which was considered lost, has been published."

Обнаружена считавшаяся утерянной видеозапись...

[youtube.com](#) > [watch?v=71RuUPAVBMM](#) ▼



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Утраченное видео Гагарина на орбите найдено... / Хабр

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Обнаружена видеозапись полета Юрия Гагарина. Уникальные кадры были записаны во время исторического полёта 12 апреля 1961 года на экспериментальном оборудовании ленинградской лаборатории ЭБ-1 и долгое время считались утраченными. В 2016 году «Яндекс» опубликовал радиопереговоры с... [Читать ещё >](#)

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Обнаружена считавшаяся утерянной видеозапись полета Гагарина к космос.

Найдена ранее утерянная видеозапись полета Юрия...

[yandex.ru](#) > [news/instory...poleta...Gagarina_vkosmos--...](#) ▼

Обнаружена видеозапись первого полета в космос Юрия Гагарина, которая долгое время считалась утерянной. ... Видеозапись полета советского космонавта Юрия Гагарина, долгое время считавшаяся утерянной, появилась в Сети. ФАН2 апреля в 19:31. [Читать ещё >](#)

Найдена считавшаяся утерянной видеозапись полета...

[yandex.ua](#) > [news...schitavshayasya...poleta_Gagarina...](#) ▼

вчера

Считавшаяся утерянной видеозапись первого полета человека в космос была обнаружена благодаря переговорам Юрия Гагарина с ЦУПом. ... Видеозапись полета Юрия Гагарина в космос считалась утерянной, но ее удалось обнаружить благодаря отрывку из радиопереговоров летчика с Землей. [Читать ещё >](#)

And even the Federal News Agency published [article and video](#) about eotm.

However, at the very first viewing, we immediately had doubts that this was a real "lost video".

First, in the "lost video" the frames are for some reason vertical.



4 freeze frames from "lost video".

While the real TV frame was square, 100 lines. Yuri Gagarin was filmed with two Seliger TV cameras.



"Gagarinskaya" TV camera "Seliger".

One camera shot from the front, the other from the side, and these were close-ups.



Filming Yuri Gagarin inside the ship from two angles.

The first session of turning on the cameras lasted 16 minutes. It was two hours before the launch of the rocket, during the landing of Yu.A. Gagarin into the cockpit of the ship, from 07:00 to 07:22. To observe the landing of the cosmonaut, the operator of the main control panel at the launch pad alternately switched on cameras No. 1 and No. 2.

The launch command for the launch vehicle sounded at 9 hours 07 minutes. In the second session, for 7 minutes (from 7 hours 51 minutes to 7 hours 58 minutes), the image of the astronaut was transmitted after he had landed in the spacecraft cabin and the hatch was closed.

During the third session, 16 minutes before the start, at 0851 hours camera No. 2 was turned on. Camera # 2 worked throughout the entire flight of the spacecraft over the territory of the Soviet Union.

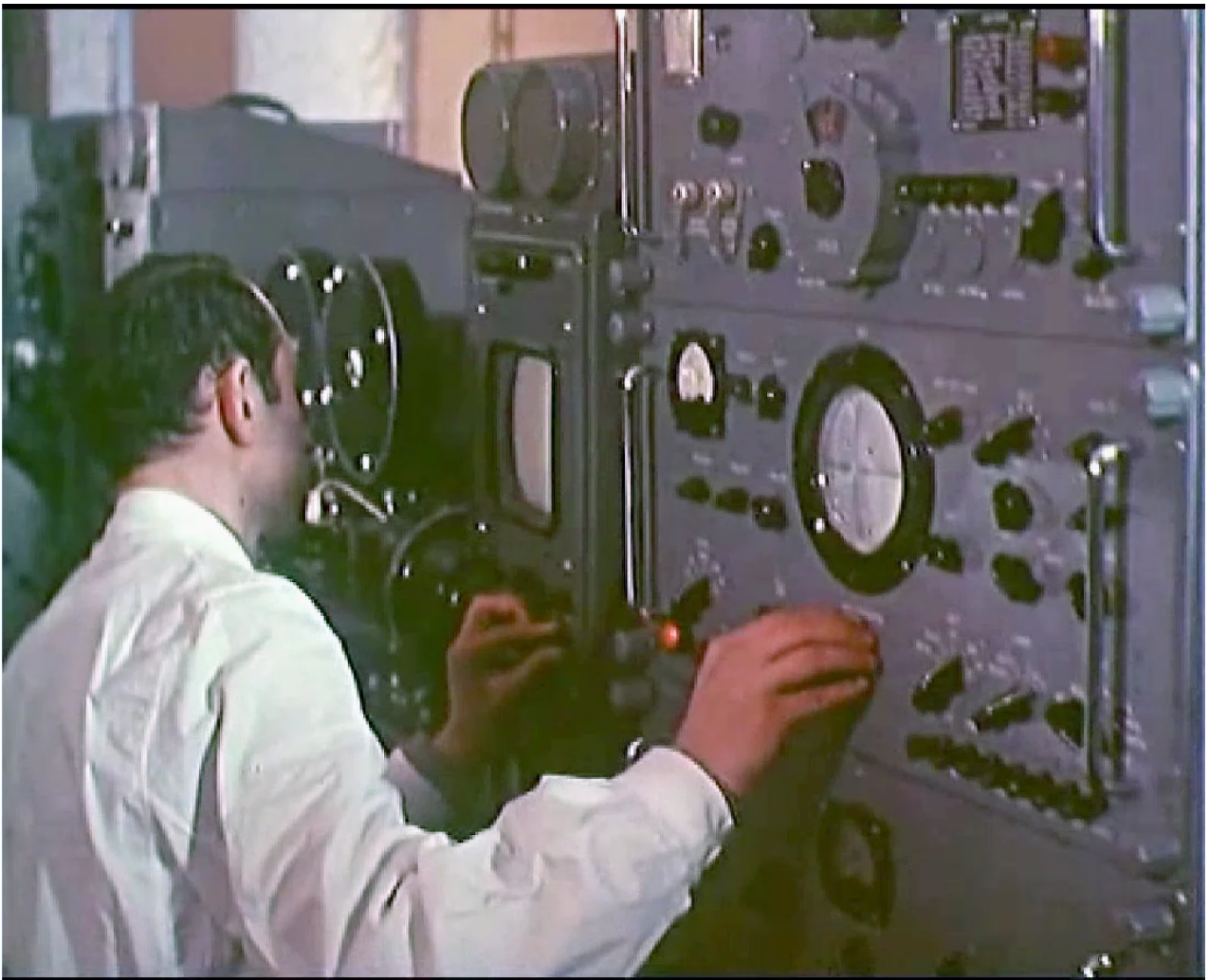
[The Seliger work schedule](#) from the official flight report: three switches before the start, and in flight - two switches - 09.09-09.22 and 09.23-09.30.

Immediately after the start - the picture is stable, the television system worked normally, the picture quality corresponded to the capabilities of the equipment. There were no unexpected glitches in line and frame synchronization. Initially, the image was taken by Measuring Point-1 at Baikonur (IP-1). By the end of the TV session, communication with IP-1 becomes worse, and after 8 minutes the TV communication stops. The ship leaves the IP-1 radio visibility zone. Further reception of television and telemetric information from the Vostok-1 spacecraft was carried out by other ground measuring points: NIP-4 (Yeniseisk) and NIP-6 (Elizovo).

And on the so-called "lost video" the camera angles do not correspond to the real television footage. In addition, we counted as many as 5 of these different "angles", as if 5 television cameras were installed in the spacecraft's cockpit: in addition to the close-up, there are two middle ones, there is an angle from some point over the head (with a projection on the legs and a window, yes even with a moving hand in front of the lens - apparently, they tried to portray "Gagarin's subjective view"). There is also a separate frame with a porthole. However, none of these 5 presented frames corresponds to the real location of the TV cameras in the Vostok-1 spacecraft.

The time code on the frames is modern, computer generated, taken from some "Adobe Premiere", that is. definitely a remake.

It should be noted that the registration of the television image of Yuri Gagarin's face was carried out using a movie camera, on film.



In the middle of the frame is a video control device. To his left, with two round black cassettes, is a recording camera.

The movie camera was installed opposite the television picture tube.



Two cameras re-shoot the kinescope. (In the frame, cosmonaut German Titov).

For many years, film recording (recording from a television picture tube) has been used for archiving (long-term storage) and international exchange of television programs. A television show or television program could be delivered to any country on film. And since all television centers had telecine projection (films on television

were shown from film), this material could be shown in any television format, bypassing the problems of interpolating frames and lines.



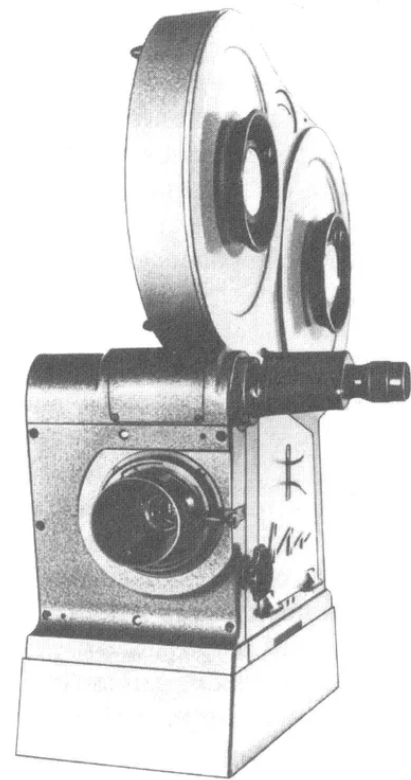
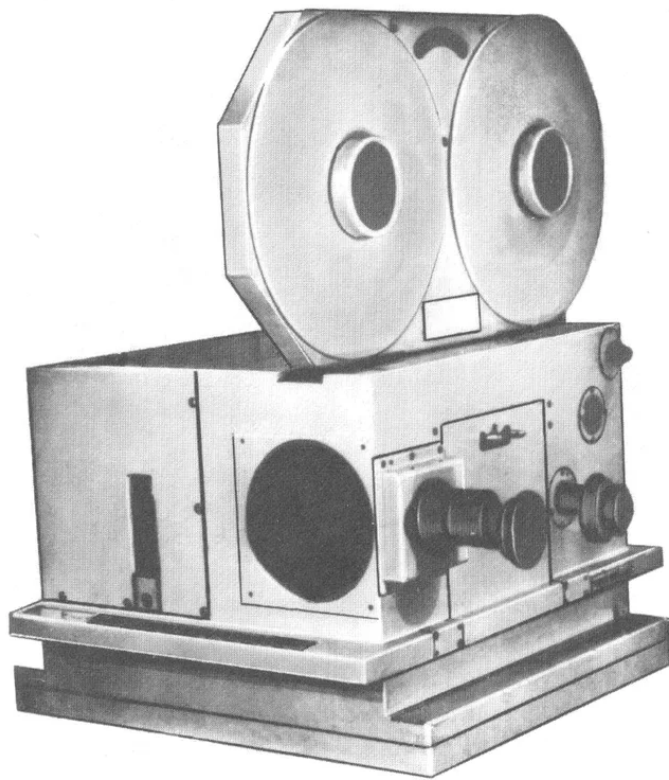
Telecine projection for showing a film on television (from the exposition of the telecommunication laboratory of the Department of ROS MTUCI, Moscow Technical University of Communications and Informatics).

Wikipedia article "[Film registration video](#)" provides such data.

In 1954, film consumption by broadcasters surpassed the total consumption of all Hollywood film studios.

To record television images from the kinescope screen, the Moscow Cinema Equipment Design Bureau (MKBK) created special devices with fast pulling of the film relative to the frame window, consistent with the frame-by-frame scan of the television image:

- model 16KSB for 16 mm film, 1966 (designer R. Titovets),
- model 35KST for 35 mm film (designer V. Laznikov), 1967



16-mm camera 16KSB (left) and 35-mm camera 35KST (right).

The article about the "lost video of Yuri Gagarin" suggests that this recording was made not on film, but on a wide magnetic videotape:

During the digitization of archives, the recording from a non-standard 70mm magnetic tape of domestic production was restored ...

A VCR for custom 70mm videotape did exist. The tape was considered non-standard because it was not produced and it was impossible to buy it abroad. In December 1959, in Leningrad, at the VNIIT Institute and at the Lenkinap plant, [laboratory sample of the KMZI video tape recorder](#) on a film of 70 millimeters.

But, apparently, the "lost recording" was made in a completely different way - they simply revived the static photographs of Y. Gagarin using neural networks and superimposed the resulting video on the audio recording of Y. Gagarin's voice. Therefore, Yuri Gagarin's voice is the only thing that is authentic and documentary, and everything else is computer "rendering".

Examples of such "animated" photographs of Yuri Gagarin can be found on the net.

Ожившие фотографии Ю...



Cosmonaut Sergei Krikalev, executive director for manned space programs of the State Corporation Roscosmos, in an interview with **REN TV**, questioned the authenticity of the video discovered the day before, which captured footage of Yuri Gagarin's flight into space.

It is unlikely that something was lost and suddenly found. A photograph could still be found in someone's personal archive, but for a movie?



[A link to an interview with S. Krikalev](#), where he, in particular, said:

Nowadays there are a lot of photo and video editing possibilities. Yesterday was April 1, maybe someone tried (joking. - Approx. REN TV).

*

Cameraman L. Konovalov was with you. Until next time!